### INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamer George Washington.

Entire Pacification of the Crescent City.

RETURNING SIGNS OF UNION FEELING.

Seizure of English Blockade Runners at Matamoros by the French.

A VALUABLE PRIZE

Operations of the Navy at Port Hudson.

FUNERAL OF A NEGRO SOLDIER.

Enthusiasm of the Colored Inhabitants.

Grandeur of the Sacred Catholic Rites.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

EXPEDITIONS ON FOOT,

Our news by the George Washington, from New

ns, in charge of Colonel Regan, of General Grant's bringing a large number of invalids from the rebel Vicksburg, paroled officers and soldiers, and Louis as registered enemies. Their destination is Mobile, whither they will be sent by flag of truce.

The new gunboat Neosho, of the Monitor pattern, built the same pattern, is expected down at once. The Choc-taw and Pittsburg are blockading Red river. General

ad bales of cotton belonging to the rebel government, a ge quantity of merchandisc and steamboat furniture ed in the town, with two stemboat leads of contra-

Tensessee was coming into Southwest Pass, and an Italian man-of-war stationed there, a salute of the Admiral was given by the Italian, which the time of the discharge, and admitted that the accident

bing it one betwee Boaling.

Were Crisical General Service of General Service of General Service of Service of General Service of General Service of Service of General Service of Gener a crowd of passengers in the shape of sick and wounded rebal soldiers from Vicksburg, on route to Mobile. In the lace of the opening of the Mississippi, provisions have gone up wonderfully. Potatoes are celling for ten deliars a barrel, and bad ones at that, and, although living was enormously expensive a mooth eince, at is far higher now, with no immediate prespect of a change. Why is this so? We hear that a large number of boats are at Louisville and St. Jouis, loaded with provisions for the New Orleans market, yet are not allowed to come. Rumor says it is for the reason that the Yankee speculators here, who have large stocks on hand, are to have the opportunity of despening of their goods at a high figure before the Westers merchants will be permitted to have their chause. This is very proper, certainly, when we consider the amount of lighting done by the Massachusetts troops in comparison with those of the Western States, especially on the Mississispi river. There his not, to

On Sunday morning last the following appeared in the

amble and resolutions, offered by Mr. James E. Jewell, were unanimously adopted —
Whereas, the Unionists of New Orleans have heard with surprise and indignation of the attempt, on the part of certain of the attempt, on the part of certain of the continuous of the planters' interest of Louisians, to induce the federal antherities so to act as to fetter once more the freemen of this State, by putting in lore a constitution the principles of which are utterly at variance with the sentiments of a large majority of the loyal people, and repurant to the spirit of the age;
And whereas, we have read with the livellest feelings of satisfaction the noble utterances of our beloved Chief Magistrate in reply to and rebuke of the self constituted, slavery preserving delegation, and in approval of the efforts of the truly loyal in securing a constitution based upon the principle of "freedom to all;" therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the Union Association of New Orleans deviced all efforts having for their end the organization of a State government under the constitution in force prior to the outbreak of the That they will oppose, by all legitimate may constitution that may hereafter be formed. On motion of Mr. Enos W. Smith, it was

of slavery is any constitution that may hereafter be formed. On motion of Mr. Enos W. Smith, it was Resolved. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the New Orienns Era, and that a copy of the same be signed by the officers of this association and transmitted to his Excellency Prevident Lincoln.

Jasks E. Jawall, Assistant Secretary.

This army of patricts, composing the Union Association of New Orienns, are those men who are desirous of having a State government of their own formation, in order that they may fill all the fat offices connected therewith. They are the men who do not represent the planters, or any other interest in the State of Louisiana. They are the men the majority of whom navel 60 the dut little if any property, consequently are not much afflicted by the fluctuations in gold, or the rise and fall in the value of cotton, sugar and other produce. They are the men who did not come forward and enrol themselves as sixtly day soldiers when their services as such were needed by Gon. Emory a month since, excepting an organization snown as the "Bullitt Guard," which is compased entirely of office holders and seekers in the Castom Bouse. They are the men who have aided in crushing the Union sentiment of New Orleans that existed to a great extent when the city was first occupied by our forces. They have endeavered by every means in their power to exasperate the foncest people of this section against the government of the United States, and have succeeded admirably. They act as marshals in all the samalgamation processions that heve lately occurred. They are, to use a sailor's expression, "in everybody's mess, but nobody's watch." They will, when Louisiana is restored to the Union, have about as much to say in the management of the State sfairs as your correspondent. Finally they are dangerous men in any community, as much so as the leaders of the late riot in New York, and should, with equal propriety, have received a ticket of leave at the same time with the registered enemies. It is upon the representations of such men that Mesers. Johnson, Cottmann & Co. received the reply they did from Johnson Cottmann & Co. received the reply they did from Johnson Cottman & Co. received the reply they did from Johnson Cottman and Co. received the reply they did from Johnson the Brasilian and the servicing of the war, rather than in a declaration of peace. Thank for unearly and whose interests consist in a prolongation of the war, rather than in a d

by the rebel government directing that all government cotton in Mississippi be destroyed. This I supposed would be the case; but they rebel agents for the destruction of cotten will have to work quick or General Grant will be ahead of them. If appears to be the opinion of many porsons who nave the opportunity of knowing that the people of Mississippi will not permit the wholesale destruction of their property, in hopes of being able to realize something for it. If, however, they could know the difficulties attending the shipment of cotten from this port, and how many hands the bale has to pass through, that all desire a share of the plunder. It would make but little difference to them if it were destroyed or not. Such is the experience of these who have dealt with the officials hers.

The favorite steamer George Washington, which leaves to morrow for New York, will take a large number of officers, who are soing north on leave of absence. Among them is Brigadier General Pwight, late in command of the Second division of the Nineteenth army corps. General Dwight has taken a most conspicuous part in all the actions that have occurred in this department since the campaign was first opened by General Banks. He has been particularly mentioned in the Histald in connection with the battles of Fort Bisland and Irish Bend. He lod the advance at Alexandria, and at the singe of Port Hudson was placed in command of the Second division when General Sherman was wounded, and exhibited great energy and perseverance in pushing forward the approaches on the left of our line, the position that he commanded. He is on his way to Washington, I understand, the bearer of important despatches to the government from General Banks. Colonel Chilectering is another of the Washington's passengers. He also has made his mark as a coldier during the recent campaign, having participated in all the long marches and hard fought battles. His regiment has been changed from infantry to cavairy, and the latter have rendered important service socuting i

I learn this morning that Admiral favid D, Porter ar-rived in his flagship—accompanied by a ram—off this city last night about tweive o'clock. He comes, I suppose, to assume command of the river flottilla. The two admirals commenced the work on the river together; they have been separated for some time, and now meet again after their work is accomplished.

Quite a number of the steam gunboats will leave here about the 10th inst. for the North, they requiring exten

about the loth inst. for the North, they requiring extensive repairs to their machinery. Among them are the Pecahontas, Kinso and Wisona. The Brooklyn is expect ed here hourly from off Galveston, to fit for home. There have been no arrivals during the night that bring us any information from any direction. The steamer Locust Foint, from New York, will probably arrive to day, and the Evening Star to-morrow, with dates of the Eid and 25th uit. They are anxiously expected.

I understand the Oyelousas Railroad will be open in a few days, and the trains will commence running to lira shear Oity once more. It is to be hoped that no more trouble will occur along its line, It has been captured and recaptured often exough.

Newspaper Accounts.

Figure 1 to Newspaper Accounts.

Figure 1 to New Orleans Era, July 20 |

By far the largest funeral procession that has been seen on our streets smeather burial of Colonel Charles Dreax, the first robel Louisina officer that was killed in this war, was that of Capt. Andre Cailloux, of the First Louisinan Native Goard. This brave man and galiant soldier met his death on the 27th of May last, while leading his company in a charge against the robel works at Port Hudson. From the time he fell, within a few feet of the enemy's parapet, until the surrender of the blace to General Banks on the 8th of July, the hody of this brave man lay exposed to all weathers, and so completely covered by the robel sharpshooters that his friends found it impossible to carry it from the field,

Immediately on the truce being declared, his body was taken possession of and sent to this city, in charge of a guard of honor, composed of men of his own regiment who had been wounded during the siege, and under command of Adjutant T. A. Sears. The body arrived in this city on Saturday last, and since that time has been lying in state in the nail of the Friends of the Order, of which society Captain Cailliour was a leading member.

The body, as before mentioned, lay in state in the hall of the "Friends of the Order," on a raised platform in the centre of the room. The coffie was draped in the American flag, on which was placed his sword and belt and uniform cost and cap. Around the coffie flowers were streetly compiled with. The guard paced silently to and fro, and altogether it presented as solemn a secon was ever witnessed.

The comments.

In due time the band of the Forty-second Massachusetts.

to and Iro, and altogether it presented as solemn a scene is was ever witnessed.

In due time the band of the Forty-second Massachusetts regiment made their appearance and discoursed the customary solemn airs. The officiating priest—Father I.s Maistre, of the observed of est Rose of Lima—who, we are gird to see, has not paid the least attention to the excommin cation and demonications usued against him by the Archbirshop of this diocese—then performed the Cathorise service for the dead. After the regular services he accended to the Fraudent's chair, and delivered a glowing and eloquent culogy on the wirdow of the decoased. He called open all present to offer themselves, line California and good government. He was a death the preodest might envy.

individuals and the following naindividuals and the following naindividuals and the following naindividuals and the following naindividuals and following naindividuals and following naindividuals.

Free Friends.

Good Shepherd Conclave No. 2.

Artisans' Brotherhood.

Good Shepherd Conclave No. 1.

Union Sons' Relief.

Perseverance Society.

Ladios of Bon Secours.

La Fleur de Marie.

St. Rose of Lima.

The Children of Mary Society.

St. Angela Society.

The Immaculate Conception Society.

The Children of Jesus.

St. Veronica Society.

St. Alphonaus Society.

St. Aphonaus Society.

St. Falaile Society.

St. Falaile Society.

St. Falaile Society.

St. Magdalen Society.

St. Magdalen Society.

St. Magdalen Society.

Saint Louis Rol Society.

Saint Besort Society.

Saint Peter Society.

Well Beloved Shister' Society.

Saint Peter Society.

Saint Peter Society.

G HARBOR CORRESPONDENCE. Sag Harbor, L. I., August 7, 1863. This usually still and lifeless place presented a scene of great animation and excitement yesterday. It having els in port hoisted their flags, and the wharf was At a quarter to three the little steamer Sprite was seet

rounding Mashomuck Point with all her colors flying, and as she bore down to the dock under a salute of cannon a

# Generals Grant and McClernand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

BATH HOTEL, Lowe Brance, N. J., August 5, 1863.

I notice in the Herald of yesterday, in your Washington correspondence, an article on Major General McClernand and his removal from the command of the Thirteenth army corps. In it occurs the following para-

graph:—
Nothing in the world can be assigned as the cause of his removal but jealousy and fear of his increasing popularity all over the United States; and these, together with the unjust dislike and hatred felt by the "West Point generals" towards General McClernand, must have led General Grant to this arbitrary, unpolitic and unpatriotic

Now, I do not object to any friend of General McClernand entertaining and expressing a good opinion of his qualities, or passing upon him an encomium, however exaggerated. No generous man would begrudge kind words notes of one whose career has terminated so unhappily But I do protest against the unjust and ungenerous as-persion made in the quoted paragraph against the motives of Major General Grant, a man whose modesty and purity and on elfahaess are equalled only by his military ability and success. General McClernand was relieved of his command either for good cause or without good cause. If for good cause the utmost charity he could ask would be that no further notice be taken of the matter. If without good cause let him demand a court of in-quiry, which could not be denied him, and show the country by the Poor that he is an innocent and injure', man. Mere assertion and vituperation through the Press can no more relieve him of the odium of his removal than they can reinstate him in his coramand. A statement that General Grant ever intertained a feeling of jealousy towards any officer in the army shows that the party making the statement either does not

that the party making the statement either does not know or maliciously misrepresents the man to whom he attributes the feeling. But a charge that General Grant could be lealous of General McClernand is too preposterous to be denied.

If General McClernand was unjustly rewored he has been little understood by the Army of the leanouses, for I state what I know when I say that he removal was approved by nine-tenths of the officers of that army, not exclusing his own corps. West Print feeling had nothing to do with it. Grant had been urged to do it from the lift faired 22 of May to the date of his removal by distinguished officers who never saw West Print, as well as by those who had.

Grant was disposed to bear and forbear rather than diagrace an officer whose parintism and seal be did not doubt. He hesitated long, until, in his opinion sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the army. The interests of the service demanded McClervand's removal, and it was done.

# The American Dental Convention.

Bacaroon, N. Y., August 7, 1863. The American Dentas Convention eloned its securion today. Thank giving was observed by this body by appro-priate religious services. The great frature of the con-vention was the cabitotion by Dr. N. W. Kingstey of his appliances for the entire correction of the evils of cheft palate. His demonstrations were received by the em-Roberts, of New York, by was reard d'a gold medal for NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Steamer S. R. Spaulding at Fertress Monroe.

THE LATEST FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

Preparations to Bombard Fort Sumter.

ing Up Intrenchments. The New Ironsides Within Five Hun-

One Thousand Sailors Throw-

dred Yards of Sumter. Capture of Pive Hundred Rebels by the

Enfans Perdus.

ARRIVAL OF UNION TROOPS.

Mr. W. H. Stimer's Despatch.

FORTREE MORROR, August 6, 1863. ner Spaulding arrived here this morning from ors. The energetic Admiral has had upwards of one thousand steady at work throwing up these intrench-

boring zealously, notwithstanding their exposure to nemy's murderous fire. Since the batteries have been in the course of construction Fort Wagner has rem almost unmolested. From competent authority I learn that General Gillimore could take Battery Wagner at any time; but the fire from Fort Sumter makes it untenable

from this place the flag of truce steamer New York, in charge of Major John E. Mulford, arrived from City Point, with two hundred and fifty released prisoners. ful enough. They estimate that the capture of Charleston arms to rush to the rescue and defence of the Palmetto City and save it from the disgrace of falling into the

fall into line and rejoin the army.

Heyond the above there is no other news of any im

rtance from the South. Foster is temporarily absent, but is expected to return this evening.

The Press Despatch.

feeling prevalent failure is next to an impossibility. The grand ball will be opened in the course of week, and it will be the most furious fight of the war.

The enemy are also at work erecting batteries on James

of the Monitors will go in to-night to harnes the enemy. and during the night. The guns of the Naval Battery, which is the advance

battery, will be erected to night.

Yesterday five hundred prisoners were taken by four companies of the "Lost Children," on an island in the

rear of Folly Island. They showed but little light, and after receiving two volleys laid down their arms. There have not been a dozen guns fired to-day, and they were principally from our water batteries.

that he has been wasting a great deal of ammunition ately.

The sea is very caim and the weather very hot; but all

are hopeful and confident of victory. The arrival of reinforcements has given new spirits to

dated off Charleston, August 2, says that the new battery erected by General Gillmore on Morris Island is mounted by the largest gung ever cast at the North. When these batteries are opened against sumjer there will be a dreadful scattering of bricks, legs, arms and bookes. One hour and a half is allowed for the bombardment of that fort before it will be compelled to surrender.

Affairs at Charleston.

The Richmond Enuminer is gloomy over the prospects at Charleston, and says the fail of that place will be the most mortifying and disastrous event of the war, and a fatal blow to the cause of the confederacy.

at Charleston, and says the fall of that pucks will be the most moritying and disastrous event of the war, and a fatal blow to the cause of the confederacy.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, August 3.]

At Charleston, Wednesday morning, four of the enemy's batteries on Morris Island, mounting eleven gues in all, opened on Battery Wagner, assisted by the ironsides and two of the Monitors. The ironsides retired after having been struck by a gun from Sumer. During the evening another fire was upsened upon Battery Haskeit on James Island; from a new Yankee battery erected on idack Island. It is probable, from this new fire, and the fact that twenty seven traisports are lying in Mono reve, that a movement upon James Island is contemplated by General Gilmore. Thursday morning the fronties and two Monitors commenced fring and afselied Islatery Gregg all day; and the new battery on Back Island threw an occasional shell into Buttery Haskeil, on James Island. Our entire casunities during the two days were four kinded, General Beauregard inspected all the butteries on Thursday. A telegram from thariselon yesterday (Sunday, August 2), any "all is quict here. The weather is clear and hot." A go d deal has been said about the dutance from which guns may reduce a fort, and fort Pulsassi has been cited in the discussion. The hearest goas to Fort Fulsassi has been cited in the discussion. The hearest goas to Fort Fulsassi has been cited in the discussion. The hearest goas to Fort Fulsassi has been cited in the discussion. The hearest goas to Fort Fulsassi has been cited in the discussion. The hearest goas to Fort Fulsassi has been cited in the discussion. The hearest goas to Fort Fulsassi has been cited in the discussion. The hearest goas to Fort Fulsassi has been cited in the discussion as a coomplished in eighteen and a half hourse cannomading. The remaining batteries were all uneverse and totally ineffective. Fort Wagner, which the Vankees are now bombarding, a to-sky stronger than it was the day before Kvery fits of the dantarg

[From the Charleston Mercury August 2.]
The super of affairs on there is found and close here in our memorials reciphorhood has not materially thanged show one had been considered being one of a spirited bemissioned was kept up by the boothe but interestic, but the time diff not puring up by the boothe but interestic, but the time diff not puring up by the boothe but interestic, but the time diff not puring the facinities. The Super is boothe form that which is a largest in the super regions in the super reg

withdrew, leaving the fight, as on the day before, to the land batteries exclusively.

We have heard of but two casualties—slight wounds received by two members of the Fitty first North Caro-ina regiment.

received by two members of the Fitty-first North Carotina regiment.

On Friday night the enemy threw some shells at one of
our transport steamers when near Commings Point, but
without inflicting any migury.

At about half-past three o'clock yesterday morning the
heavy and rapid canonnade in the direction of Morris
Island indicated that warm work had commenced at
lattery Wagner. All the onemy's batteries upon the
southern portion of Morris Island opened a simultaneous
fire. The new circular battery hearest to Rattery Wagner, and armed with Farrott guns, is said to have begun
the attack. Seven mortars, which had just been mounted in a Yankee battery below Graham's house, also participated in the attack. The enemy's fire was replied to
with spart by Fort Sumier and batteries Wagner, Grege
and Simkins. The fight lasted with great violence until
about half-past six A. M., when the firing became less
rapid, and soon subsided into the slow and desultory
bombardment to which our community has grown so accustomed.

As usual, the Yankee shot and shell made no impression upon the stumeh sand fort. Our casualties at Battery Wagner were two killed and five wounded.

Up to a late hour last right the mortar firing contained,
but at long intervals.

Southern Telegrams to the Richmond Papers.

(Hanneros, August 4, 1863.

All quiet to-day. Battery Wagner is in fine coedition, and far stronger than when the bombardment began. The people and troops are in good spirits.

### MEADE'S ARMY.

Brigadier General H. D. Terry, of Michigan, is now commanding the Third division of the Sixth corps of Geo Meade's army.

the army to-day, under a strong guard. In come of the recent copredations of the guerillas they

bank of the river. Two brigades of rebel infantry, with a battery of artillory, were discovered approaching, when a force of cavalry, with some pieces of light artillery, were sent out to meet them. There was some artiflery practice on both sides, when our forces drove the enemy back nearly five miles from the river. Advantage was and they now come two and a half miles from the south

bank of the river. The casualties were small.

The railroad bridge over the river at Rappahi

Everything is very quiet with the army. The intersecheat renders any very active operations almost impre-

forward movement on the part of General Lee disastrous

# Mr. W. Young's Despatch.

AN AGED WHITE BLAVE. Marshal of this division is a purely white woman, about

time, but now emancipates herreif. More of the Sixth Virginia cavalry have been captured More of the Sixth Virginia cavairy have been captured by our pickets near Sperrywille, and some relief conscripts have described and come into our lines.

Elx of the sutiers recently captured by the reliefs near Warrenton' passed through here yewerday, having escaped from their guard beyond Sperrywellie. They came along the turnpike and met no robel troops but they encountered two rebel soldiers driving alsequence whom they related that they had been captured and were paroled.

# THE REBEL PIRATE GEORGIA.

Some Extraordinary Developments in Regard to Her. OUR LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENCE.

LIVERTOOL, July 25 1860. with the operations of the Georgia to know that she is she has been engaged in it, as her sister ships. It will under the name of Japan, and subsequently she was known as the Virginia, but in reality she is and always has been the pirate Georgia.

She is an iron ship, with very fine lines for speed, of a bout six hundred (British) four register, with sogines of three hundred horse power. Her crew were shi ged for two years, at very high wages, and it was raid

France, where, from the British steamer Aler, Costain Book, she took on beard her guns, ordnanes stores, &c., and then housted the rebel flag. On reaching the crossing grounds the Georgia, having been on the pasarge put in excellent fighting trim, began her prestical

On the 8th day of June, 1863, she captures and bonds for \$100,000 the food thip George Grissial. For the Life of June, 1863, she captures and burns the white Colors destroys the ship F. W feaver.

At the time of the sailing of the Georgia owned by one Thomas Rold, an Englishman, of the firm of Jones & Co., of Liverpool, England. On the 254 day of Jane, 1863, the day succeeding the one or wi destroyed the F. W. Seaver, this Englishmon, Thone Bold, goes to the Custom House at this place, and states that, as the Japan, or Georgia, but been sold to other parties, he desired that her firstish register might be cancelled; and of course the accommodating firstich efficial

cancelled the said livitish register.

As I look upon this matter, Mr. Thomas [told, of the firm of Jones & Co., of Liverpeol, is nothing else than a British pirate-his term of piracy extending from the time be began to own the Georgia until the Lad yet June, 1863, and from that time until the door, is it can tgred the said Thomas Rold, of the firm of Jones & Co , of Liverpool, is an aider and abettor of piracy

# NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Edwin Lewis, from Washington, D. c. count for Hilton Head, arrived here at ten o'clock than

morning.

The City of Athany left to-day for South Carolina

The City of Athany left to-day for South Carolico.

The ateamer Maple Leaf arrived to-day, herly eight hours from Stone Inlet.

We learn that every effort in being made to accept the guerillar who borned the lighth-one at marrie intent, Eastern shore of Virginia.

The gustions arried, from Charlestee 4th, accepted its afternoon, the is bound to New York with the mode of the accepted by the Navy Population of that city, has been put channed by the Navy Department for a got the standard and become in Amplement to take commonly a her the legiong in pursuit of rated thousand resource.

Military Affaire. THE ONE RENDERS AND THIRTT NOTE ESSENTING NEW YORK VOLUNTERS.

This very fine regiment, raised principality on Long-Island, is now, under command of Ourse Cork, notice arrance picket duty at Williamsburg. The Ook Hambred and Thirty winth has one had the honor of this advance, and thirty much had no har recover or the Advance, and so the hast penimener compalys, under the himself-size command of Lieutemant ("simus Hoberts, they were the first to encounter the encoy). One set house her rest need has not, and the course and not a decaders and encourse upon Lieuteman (should hoterts. If this should be no, the whole regiment will report at the approhimant.

BAUNTY OF VOLUNTEERS IN THENTON, I DESCRIPT OF VOLUNTEERS IN THENTON, A COURT 7, 1962, Transition city, by a name to constitute of the Company of your control of the Company of the Compa

The Fifteen B New Hampstor and Twenty shift Maine regime to arrived here this alternate to their way home from Port Hadden.